(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:09:06 ON 25 JAN 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, INPADOC, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:09:42 ON 25 JAN 2003

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L1            56 (DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE IV) AND ARTHRIT?
L2            38 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3            56 (SUBSTANCE P) AND (DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE IV)
L4            31 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5           696 (SUBSTANCE P) AND ARTHRIT?
L6           258 (SUBSTANCE P) 10A)ARTHRIT?
L7           154 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (104 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	330	"dipeptidyl peptidase iv"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/01/25 10:13
2	101	"dipeptidyl peptidase iv" and arthrit$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/01/25 10:14
3	24	"dipeptidyl peptidase iv" same arthrit$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/01/25 10:14
4	21	("substance p") and ("dipeptidyl peptidase IV")	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/01/25 11:02

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1988:490764 CAPLUS
DN 109:90764
TI Stimulation and inhibition of the wound healing process using short chain peptides
AU Buntrock, P.; Neubert, K.; Fohl, A.; Moch, C.; Born, I.; Demuth, U.; Barth, A.
CS Inst. Pathol., Humboldt Univ., Berlin, DDR 1040, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SO Biologisches Zentralblatt (1988), 107(1), 87-92
CODEN: BIZNAT; ISSN: 0006-3304
DT Journal
LA English
AB The influence of short chain proline peptides, such as that found in **substance P**, in wound healing in rats was investigated. Repeated application of lysyl-proline derivs. to the wound area causes a dose-dependent increase in the formation of granulation tissue including angiogenesis. In contrast N-Gly-Pro-O-nitrobenzoyl-hydroxylamine and other irreversible inhibitors of **dipeptidyl peptidase IV** inhibit this process. Possible regulatory functions of **dipeptidyl peptidase IV** during wound healing are discussed.

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 12

AN 1984:287604 BIOSIS

DN BA78:24084

TI KINETIC INVESTIGATION OF THE HYDROLYSIS OF AMINOACYL P NITRO ANILIDES BY DI PEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE IV EC 3.4.14.5 FROM HUMAN AND PIG KIDNEY.

AU HEINS J; NEUBERT K; BARTH A; CANIZARO P C; BEHAL F J

CS SEKTION BIOWISSENSCHAFTEN, WB BIOCHEMIE, MARTIN-LUTHER UNIV., 4020 HALLE/S., DOMPLATZ 1, GDR.

SO BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA, (1984) 785 (1-2), 30-35.
CODEN: BBACAQ. ISSN: 0006-3002.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

AB **Dipeptidyl peptidase IV** (dipeptidyl-peptide hydrolase, EC 3.4.14.5), an enzyme that participates in the catabolism of bradykinin and **substance P** as well as the post-translational processing of various other peptides, was purified from human and pig kidney. The assay reaction involved the cleavage of p-nitroaniline (pNA) from various dipeptidyl p-nitroanilides. The specific activities of the human and pig enzyme (with Gly Pro-pNA at pH 7.6) were 49.2 and 45.8, respectively. The dependence of initial reaction velocity on substrate concentration was determined for a variety of dipeptidyl p-nitroanilides over the concentration range 0.05 to 2.0 mM. Most of the substrates tested produced significant nonhyperbolic behavior for the function v vs. S at concentrations > 0.5 mM. As to differences between the 2 enzymes, the pig enzyme exhibited featureless (i.e., hyperbolic) behavior with Glu-Pro-pNA concentrations as high as 2.0 mM, whereas the human enzyme produced significant non-hyperbolic behavior for the function v vs. S, beginning at S = 0.4 mM. The human and pig dipeptidyl peptidases IV are kinetically distinct enzyme forms.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:23603 CAPLUS
DN 136:96044
TI Method of treating rhinitis or sinusitis by intranasally administering **dipeptidyl peptidase IV** or other peptidase
IN Grouzmann, Eric; Lacroix, Jean Sylvain; Monod, Michel
PA B.M.P.A. Corporation B.V., Neth.
SO U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6337069	B1	20020103	US 2001-794236	20010228
WO 2002067967	A2	20020906	WO 2002-IB225	20020121

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2001-794236 A 20010228
AB The present invention is directed to methods of treating mucosal inflammation assocd. with rhinitis or sinusitis by administering peptidases that recognize and cleave polypeptides at Xaa-Pro sequences. The peptidase is an exopeptidase selected from the group, consisting of: **dipeptidyl peptidase IV**, quiescent cell proline dipeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase 8, and attractin. In addn., the invention encompasses therapeutic packages in which pharmaceutical compns. contg. the peptidases are preloaded in a device suitable for intranasally delivering drug.